As sad and restless as the sea. My spirit tossed incessantly; From out the heart a murmur stole; A thrill of fear swept o'er the soul, A fear lest life, with all its light,

Should end, dissolved in blackest night. For o'er the future bright and gay Stern Time had thrown his mantle gray; E'en Hope prepared to take her flight And disappear beyond my sight;

And in the pight wind's chilling air

I caught the accents of despair. 'Tis past! I see a glowing star Shine out amid the clouds afar, And soon Aurora's golden gleams Flashed o'er the deep in rippling streams; As night fled back before the day,

So all forebodings passed away. The glad waves laughed and danced Until the rocky headlands rang,

And through the pines the zephyrs strayed, On countless wind-harps lightly played, While summer sun and azure sky Compelled the clouds of doubt to fly.

#### The Good Effects of Labor.

The misery of having nothing to do proceeds from causes voluntary in their nature. Multitudes of men, by circumstances over which they have no control, are compelled to endure idle and lonely days, and still more wretched nights. This misery, however, is sometimes voluntarily incurred. In artificial civilization certain persons exempt themselves from the necessity of work. They eat the bread which has been procured by the sweat of the brow of others; they skim the surface of the thought which has been plowed up by the brain of others. They are reckoned the favored ones of fortune, and envied Are they to be envied? The law of life is, "In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat thy bread." No man can evade this law with impunity. It is its own executioner, and has strange penalties attached to it. The capacity of ennui is one of the signatures that attest to man's need of activity. The early views we entertain of labor go far in determining the successful or disastorous issue of our lives. Nothing is sweeter than the perfected fruit of our

There is something very delightful in handling the first money that one has earned. To know that you are under no obligation for it, that it is yours by the strictest laws of justice, that you have actually turned your brains or fingers to some account at last; that your service in the world is act- ... edged substantially in those few-glittering coins or that crisp, wasant-looking slip of paper; there b a charm, we say, about the first feror honorarium which we never experence again. Thousands to our pockets when we are famors; "sisters and our cousins and our aunts" may shuffle off this mortal cil and leave us untold wealth: but we call never look upon a ten dollar bill /ith the same degree of interest which to felt in pocketing the price of our easiest labor. It is stated of Jay Gould but he attributes his financial successto the impetus given him by his first money transaction. He was in the employ of a surveyor. A piece of land over which he thought a railroad would have to pass, and on which a station would be built was for sale, but he had only \$200, and the price was many times the amount. He consulted his employer who poohpoohed his intention and was so earnest in his endeavors to impress Gould with the idea that the land was worthless, that the latter was convinced his employer intended to purchase the land himself. Gould went to bed, got up long before dawn, and tramped twenty three miles to the house of the owner, whom he found at breakfast. He paid his \$200, leaving \$1,600 more to be paid within thirty days, and then returned home. As he afterward learned, his employer later in the day drove out to see the owner, and accosted him with, "I have come to talk to you about the land." "Why," said the other, "I have just sold it." "Sold it! to whom?" "To that young fellow in your employ, Jay Gould." The issue was, that Gould sold the land to his employer for \$7,000. This was his first enterprise, and brought to him the consciousness of his ability, for he had walked to windward of a shrewd, far-sighted man.

Nothing tries the patience of a man more than to listen to a hacking cough, which he knows could easily be cured by investing 25 cents in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

This anecdote must be old, but it is good and not common. A devoted Methodist, it is said, asked John Wesley what he thought as to his marrying s certain woman well known to both. Wesley advised him not to think of it. "Why," said the other she is a member of your church isn't she?" "Yes," was the reply. "And you think she is truly a Christain woman?" "Yes," said Wesley, "I believe she is." "Well, then, why not marry her?" "Because," replied Wesley-"because, my friend, the Lord can live with a great many people that you and I can't."

Sibrewdaess and ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplasting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the propiletors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—Examiner and Chronicis.

## WEEKLY REVIEW

General News Summary. Pauline Merritt, sister of Alice Oates,

lied in Cincinnati, Feb. 24th. A fire in Chicago on the night of March 2nd, destroyed property valued at \$75,-

The loss by fire and robbery during the riots in Lima and Callas is estimated at \$5,000,000.

Hawthorne Hall, of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, was badly damaged by fire,

The Chicago boiler makers and ship carpenters and calkers, are still holding out for advanced wages.

On the 24th of Feb. a runaway car in a colliery at Welkersbarre, Pa., killed Richard Williams, and seriously injured four others. Robert Hadfield, formerly of the editorial staff of the Buffalo Courier, shot him-

self in that city, Feb. 24. His age was 67. Two more tramps were burned to death on the cinder dump of a rolling mill at Paterson, N. J., where they went to sleep on the night of Feb. 27th.

Two railroad coaches were ditched by a spread rail near Glade Waller, Texas, Feb. 24th, and twelve persons injured, ten badly, and one or two probably fatally.

All the boiler makers in Chicago struck March 1st for an advance in wages. Employers refuse to grant their demands, and there is every prospect of a prolonged strike.

The brigantine Isabel has been wrecked at Gulf Island, near St. Johns, Newfoundland, and all hands lost. She was one of the finest ships engaged in the Brazilian The total number of hogs cut up in

Cincinnati during the winter season, from November 1st to March 1st, was 522,425, showing a decrease as compared with last year of 12,134 bead. It is stated as an evidence of the pro-

gress of civilization that the present amount of national indebtedness of the commercial countries of the world is \$24,500,000,000, and A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, March 1st, says the steamship Oregon, coming

up the Columbia River last night, ran down and sunk the steamship Ciatsop Chief. Four lives were lost. The application of Moy Sam, a Chinaman, for naturalization papers, in Chicago,

was denied by Judge Moran, on the ground that the applicant is not a white man within the meaning of the law. General Ney (Duc d'Elchinge) was found dead at Chattillion, France, Feb. 24th.

His forehead was pierced by a bullet and a pistol was in his hand. He was a grandson of the famous Marshal Nev. Eleven spans of the bridge across the Arkansas river at Kinsley, Kansas, were

carried away by the floating ice, Feb. 27th. There are still nine spans standing, but fears were entertained that they would be carried A coal engine collided with a passenger train on the Reading railroad, rear Maioning City, Pa., Feb. 28th, and Michael

Reynolds, foreman of repairs, and a brake man; were killed. Six other men were in-The schooner Irving G. Hall, from St. bering nine. On the second of March occur-

lent gale for sixty years. Every boat in the harbor was destroyed. A passenger who arrived at San Franisco, March 1st, from Honolulu, reports a deplorable state of affairs there. The small-pox is epidemic, and many houses are quarantin

ed. No one is allowed to enter or leave the city, and inter-communication between the islands has stopped. De Lesseps says the Panama canal will certainly be finished by 1888 at an estimated cost of 512,000,000 francs. The work will not require more than 8,000 to 10,000 workmen

in the most busy portion of the work. The workmen will be recruited from the colored opulation of Columbia and the West Indies. The town of Franklin, on the Seaboard & Roanoke railroad in Virginia, was half destroyed by fire, Feb. 27th. Nearly all the houses were burned, including the ostoffice and telegraph office. Loss estimated

at \$150,000. The fire originated from the explosion of an oil lamp in a grocery store. Insurance, \$50,000. Fires reported Feb. 24th are the folowing: Nordheimer concert hall, Montreal Works, St. Louis, damaged \$10,000 to \$15,000; at Austin, Nevada, the North Star hoisting

works-loss, \$5,000; at Edenton, N. C., fifteen

buildings in the business part of the place. An accident occurred on the New Jersey Midland railroad, leaving Jersey City on the morning of Feb. 24th. The train was wrecked by a broken rail just east of Ogdensburg, N. Y. The mail at 1 smoking car and a passenger coach went do 'n a steep embank ment twelve feet, turnin over twice. Both instantly took fire from 1 e overturned stoves and burned up. The assengers, about a dozen in number, all suc seded in getting out alive, all more or less hurt, but none fatally. The mail was entirely destroyed.

About 10 o'clock on the night of March 1st, while both branches of the Minnesota Legislature were in session, an alarm of fire was sounded, which startled the members from their seats. Rushing from the chambers, they were confronted with falling fire-brands from the dome of the capitol, which was already all ablaze. A hook and ladder ompany, located near, rushed to the scene and with the aid of these ladders the member all escaped, some of them being slightly singed. The building burned to the ground, entailing a loss to the state of over \$100,000 for the structure and the loss of the Historical and Supreme Court library, a much greater loss because they cannot be restored. Th records were all saved, however, as they were to vaults. One of the vaults contains over two millions of State trust bonds, which are

without doubt saved. A corporation has been organized at St. Louis called the St. Louis, New Orlean: & Foreign Dispatch Company, the purpose of which is to forward bulk grain and all kinds of produce and merchandise direct from 8t Louis to Liverpool and other foreign ports. Through bills of lading will be given on all freight destined for Europe. The barge lines between St. Louis and New Orleans will be used to convey bulk grain, and the anchor line of steamers for the transportation of other freight. Through bills of lading will also be given at European ports on all merchandise destined for St. Louis. B. W. Lewis. formerly President of the St. Louis, Kansas he is said to be deeply in debt, owing to on City & Northern Railroad, is President of the creditor as much as \$2,000. His books and rchant, Vice President. Jas. R. Bull, one said to be covered by mortgages.

of the oldest and most experienced transport tation men in St. Louis is General Manager. and a number of solid business men are in the directory. The company will have officers in New Orleans, Liverpool, and several Continental cities, and will commence operations in a very short time.

The Catholic Orphanage at Scranton, Pa., burned on the night of Feb. 27th. Seventeen children-14 boys and 3 girls-were fatally burned. The building was occupied by a number of the sisters of Charity, and under their charge were forty children from six to twelve years old. The children occupied separate dormitories on the third floor. At half past eight a sister took them to their rooms and locked the doors. Descending the stairs she discovered smoke issuing from a room of the second story. Opening the door she was driven back by a cloud of smoke. Fire was aging along the ceiling, making its way to the upper floor. The sister bastened up stairs and found the girls, room full of smoke. She ran to the lower floor and started back for the boys. The smoke was pouring into the hall in blinding clouds, and when about half way up stairs she was met by a strapger. She made an effort to pass but he refused to allow her, saying that the boys had been rescued, and that it would be dangerous for her to go for them. She reluctantly went back. The alarm brought four fire companies. The flames were raging flercely when the firemen went to work. In a short time the flames were beaten back, and the door of the dormitory burst The victims were found beneath their open. cots. Only two had been touched by the fire but all had evidently been dead some time There were seventeen dead children.

## Crime.

At Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 27th, Miss Mary Loway, aged 20 years, was accidentally shot by her brother, who snapped a revolver at her, believing it to be empty.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Whitcomb, who has been on trial at Cairo, Illinois, as an accomplice in the murder of her hus band, last March, have returned a verdict of

Mrs. Barnadeck, charged with the murder of the wife of Rev. E. Curtis, at Lapeer, Mich., a short time since, by setting her clothes on fire after pouring gasoline over her, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$15,-

The \$10,000 trotter, Mouse, belonging to Henry Ihnes, was stolen from his stable in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24th, by two men, one of whom hoodwinked the stableman into showing the animal's good points, and allowing him to mount.

The President of the New York Police Board has notified the police that gambling must be broken up. If no evidence could be obtained against the gamblers, their lives must be made such a burden that they would be glad to get out of the city.

A band of juvenile robbers were captured in Mew York a few days ago-the old est ten and the youngest seven. They had banded together for the purpose of robbins children going to and from school. They had made a number of successful assaults, dividing the plunder, consisting of slates, books, jack knives and pennies.

Harry S. New, son of Hon. John C. New, and one of the proprietors of the Indianapolis Daily Journal, horse-whipped John Q. Thompson, a correspondent of the Chicago Times, in the corridor of the postoffice, Feb. 28th. The cause of the difficulty was an ar ticle nublished in the Chicago Times reflecting on the character of his wife and the business

A young man named Charles Wilde. was arrested in Chicago a few days ago for obtaining money under false pretenses. He had been doing a grain brokerage business, and purchasing grain for commission mer chants for shipment to Baltimore and other places, and hypothecated the bills of lading, raising in this way some twelve or more thousand dollars, which be lost speculating in bucket shops and lavished on fast

In China, a village near Augusta, Maine, a few days since, Charles Merrill killed his mother in a barn. He concealed the body in a hay mow until it was frozen, and then be cut it in pieces. A part he burned, throwing the charred remains in a manure hesp. The other portion he buried in the snow in the woods. On the following Monday, the woman was missed, and suspicion was attached to the son. He was arrested, and confessed, detailing coolly the circumstances. He witnessed the disinterment of a portion of the remains, directing the officers where to search for

On the 27th of February the police of Chicago were notified of a mysterious case of the body of a man lying dead in his bed at No. 547 South Clark street, which recalled some of the circumstances of the Castine Cox murder case and the tying of Cadet Whittaker at West Point. On going to the place ndicated, they found the dead body of s Hebrew aged 55, named Lazarus Stern, with his hands tied in front with a woolen stocking and his legs tied near the ankies with a small cord. The body was partially covered with a blanket, and a pillow lay over the face Various articles in the room were strewn about in disorder. The deceased was an insurance agent, and had been living alone in

A number of prominent Chicago physicians give it as their opinion that the disease known as winter cholera, which has been prevailing to an alarming extent in that city dur ag the winter is traceable to the extensive us of butterine, in the composition of which hog products largely enter, and not to lake water. They say that the process of making the compound does not require the high temperature which is necessary in refining lard, and that the disease might pass through the process without being killed. The butter inspector. who has been diligent in prosecuting dealers selling unlabled butterine, intends turning his attention to cheap restaurants, where it is believed the compound stuff is used to the det

riment of the health of citizens. The district of country in charge of Baron Bechtolsheim, the Austro-Hungarian consul who has absconded from St. Louis, leaving considerable deficit, embraced Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minne Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming and the Indian Territory, and letters continue to be received from all over the district from persons claiming money sent by friends in Europe through the consulate that they have never received. Bechtolsheim belongs to noble family in Wurzburg, Bavarta, where he has a wife and children with whom he corre sponds. He has a brother who is a general in the Austrian army, an aide-de-camp to the Emperor and now special military envoy a St. Petersburg. His friends heard that th family would send him sufficient money to pay the deficit, but the desired remittance neve came. Outside of the affairs of his consulate every article of property which he owns are

#### Foreign. ENGLAND.

On the evening of Feb. 23d, Gladstone, while alighting from a carriage, fellstriking the back of his head on the carriage step, cutting it severely. A physician dressed the wound, and Gladstone retired to bed. Under the most favorable circumstances be will be compelled to shatain from attending the sessions of the Commons for some days, Lord Odo L. Russell, British Ambassador at Berlin, has been raised to peerage under the title of Ampthill. Rev. Benjamin Speke, brother of the well known African explorer, has drowned himself in Somersetshire.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, received on the evening of Feb. 25th, a cablegram from John Devoy, of New York, saying that he (the Secretary) should answer with his life for his language in the House of Commons, referring to Devoy. In the House of Commons the Speaker declared the bill for the better protection of person and property in Ireland having passed, the state of the public business was no longer urgent. The Arms bill will be introduced soon, when it is believed the opposition will be a unit in fierce attact on the conduct and business of the Government. Fentan lodges have been discovered in Lancashire and arms seized. In the House of Lords the protection bill was read for the first time, Feb. 28th.

On the night of March 1st the pro tection bill was read a third time without discussion. The debate on the second reading of the arms bill in the House of Commons was commenced, and McCarthy, Home Ruler, moved its rejection. In the House of Lords the protection bill formally received royal sanction. In the Commons, Mundell repeated his previous statements, showing the Governments' intention to probibit the importation of American pork. He had no evidence of the prevalence of triching at Chicago. The counties which prohibited the importation were not dependent upon external supplies. A Paris dispatch says Parnell will leave for London. Harcourt's attack on Parnell in the Commor caused much bitterness among the Irlah members. All who spoke on the arms bill condemued the statements to stigmatize the Irish members as associates in conspiracy. Mc-Carthy, the temporary Home Rule leader, states that the Irish members of the Commons have no choice of action for the present, and have only coercion to deal with and op-

#### IRELAND.

A Dublin special of Feb. 28th, says: Lord Annerly's threat to evic; all the tenants on the Langford estates and take them into his own hands, has directed a tention to the black shadow of eviction which is now looming over a vast number of farmers in Ireland. The tenants at present may be divided into three classes. First, those who are willing to pay but cannot. Second, those who can pay but will not. Third, those neither able no willing to pay. The fitst class are very no merous, and they already show signs, as Dilion says, of giving way. The second class, it is thought, will follow the example of the first, but in respect to the third class it is feared that a great difficulty will prise with those who cannot pay under the coercion bill; it will be impossible to resist the eviction tactics, which have worked so successfully hereofore and will be utterly useless now because very person resistiong the process, server or Baliff, will be liable to arrest on the spot and imprisonment for eighteen months without trial. Parnell's alliance with the communists has produced an unfavorable impression among the Catholic clergy and laity at Cork and the Land League is trying to counteract it. A branch of the League of Kantuck has passed a resolution declaring Parnell justified assistance of any party regardless of religion. Hearne, land agent to the brother of the late Lord Mountmorris, has been fired

at by two men near his residence at Ballin. robe and mortally wounded. He received six CANADA.

In the Commons Courtwright's bill for securing the independence of Parliament was defeated on the second reading by a vote of 91 to 31. The bill was especially intended to prevent members of the Pacific Railway syndicate from subscribing funds to aid Pariamentary elections.

# SOUTH AFRICA.

The British, have been badly beaten by the Boers in South Africa. A dispatch of Feb. 27th says: "Gen. Colley, with 22 officer and 637 men, infantry and navy brigade, pro ceeded Saturday night to occupy Majoula Mountain. The Boers attacked him at 7:00 o'clock Sunday morning. At I P. M. the firing ncreased. At 2:30 it became evident from the camp that we had lost the hill and our men were retiring under a heavy fire. There is no doubt that Gen. Colley is killed." Gen. Wood telegraphs, corroborating the above.

A motto for tea dealers-Honest tea s the best policy.

"Lend me your ears," quoted a Chi cago orator, and a wicked St. Louis man who was present said it was a big loan to negotiate in Chicago.

A young city fellow bought a farm ast winter. He had a fine orchard of about two hundred apple trees, and a few weeks ago he tapped every one of hem for eider.

There is a painful rumor affoat that the ice crop has been touched by the frost, and that high prices may consequently be expected next summer.

"What are the wild waves saying, John?" sang out Young America to a Chinaman on the beach. "Washee, washee," calmly replied the Celestial with a grin.

# MARKET REPORTS.

-	CHICAGO.	200		72.73 m
~	Wheat-No. 2	99		9056
- 1	Corn-No. 2		.00	3775
	Quis-No. 2	315	4/2	1376
	Ryc No. 2.	20	2 .	10
t	Dressed Hogs			444
	Pork.		6614	50
•	Lard	9 95	<b>©10</b>	00
	Plax Fred	0012181	-00000	AT
	Hoge-Live			
	Cattle-Live			100
-	Sheep ST. LOUIS.			50
	Wheat-No. 2 Red		6 1	00%
e	Corn	900	- GS	200
58	Oats.	SAF	nig.	1778
0	Harley.	- 6%	20.1	00
-	Hutter	99	60	24
a	Eggs	27	68	26
e	Pork	147 141 1	4614	60
ŒΜ	Hogs-Live	5 30	@ 5	60
	Cattle-Live	0 10	68.5	50
e	Sheep NEW YORK.	4 10	69 5	30
	Wheat-No. 2.		@ 1	18
S.I	Corn-No. 2	-	99	22.
n	Oats-Mixed	21	9	5775
e	Pork-New.	- 44	6016	1912
33H	Lard		60.10	5212
t	Hogs-Live	5 75	66 6	40
e	Cattle-Live	9 00	611	50
	Sheep	5 12	1619 6	60
y	-	1	11-1	
700	The same of the sa			

A Sanitary Measure.

Life and health are preserved by carefully aiding nature whenever it shows lack of ability to carry on its work. For torpid liver, bowels or kidneys, no other remedy equals Kidney-Wort. It is sold in both dry and liquid form by all Druggists.—Call.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24 — But little business was transacted in the Senate to-day, except the proceedings relating to the death of Senator Matt H. Carpenter of Wisconsin, which occurred in Washington the death of Senator Matt H. Carpenter of Wisconsin, which occurred in Washington this morning. The Senate received the announcement by Senator Cameron of his colleague's death, in mournful silence. Cameron made a few appropriate remarks, and offered a resolution expressive of the profound sorrow of the Senate, and providing that the Senate take charge of the remains and remove them to Milwaukee in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that the Senate adjourn as an additional mark of respect. Senator Fendleton seconded the resolution in a heartfelt speech, after which the Senate adjourned. Senator Carpenter's chair was draped in mourning. ed in mourning. HOUSE.

Baker reported back the fortification Baker reported back the fortification bill. The Senate amendments to the legislative bill were non-concurred in. Considerable time was spent in filibustering over the bill, during which there was a call of the House ordered. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 25th the House was still in session and no action had been taken on the pending motion—that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. An all night session seems probable. The usual amusing scenes occurred when some of the members escaped from the hall in spite of the vigilance of the Sergeantat-Arms, and were arrested and brought back. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25 .- The ommittee on commerce reported back the iver and harbor bill, with amendments and a recommendation that it pass Withers re-ported favorably the agricultural appropria-tion bill. Farley reported favorably bills for assay effices at Deadwood, Omaha and the Territory of Arizona with amendments. Beck introduced a substitute for his bill to seek introduced a substitute for his bill to issue legal tender as money on deposits of gold, etc. The agricultural appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole. After some amendments it was reported to the Senate and passed. Mesers. Davis, of West Virginia, Wallace and Allison were appointed conferees on the legislative appropriation bill. Adjourned. HOUSE.

Thursday's session continued all night without the transaction of any business, and Friday's session began at 11 o'clock. The Senate bill for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri titles in Kansas and Nebraska passed. The Senate bill also passed authorizing the President to invite foreign nations to participate in the International Exhibition of 1883. The House went into committee on the sundry civil bill, and Atkins moved to strike out the clause appropriating \$40,000 for printing 10,000 copies of the official records of the rebellion, but he finally withdrew his motion. The House took up the agricultural bill. Hostetter offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to compact free of charge subsidiary silver coin when required to do so—adopted. Goode offered an amendment at the isthmus of Panama naval stations and depots of coal for the supply of war ships. Without action on the amendment the committee rose. Atkins, Clymer and Baker were appointed conferees on the legislative appropriation bill. Adjourned.

SENATE. Washington, Saturday, Feb. 26 .- On motion of Vance the bill to purchase the pa pers of Generals Polk and Bragg was referred. Butler's resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire by what authority the ap-pointment was made of R. M. Wallace as Marshal of South Carolina, was agreed to. The Senate considered the river and harbor bill and agreed to the amendments in con whole. After a long debate the bill passed yeas, 32; nays, 12.

HOUSE Weaver asked leave to offer a resolution granting to F. W. Fritzsahe, a member of the German Reiahatag, the use of the hall for a lecture on the condition of the German people—objected to. The House went into committee on the aundry civil bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$200,000 for a coaling station at the isthmus of Panama; also the amendment to appropriate \$5,000 for the purchase of Ingalis' portrait of the late Thomas Ewing; also an amendment increasing the appropriation for the ment increasing the appropriation for the survey of public lands, from \$200,000 to \$350. the House to attend the funeral of the Senator Carpenter. Adjourned till Monday

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. The credentials of Mahone, Senator-elect, were presented and filed. The isthmus canal question was referred to in consection with a statement by Windom. Conkling reported favorably upon the House bill to authoriz: favorably upon the House bill to authoriz; the registration of trade-marks and protect the same. The Senate bill on this subject was indefinitely postponed. Davis, of West Virginia, submitted the conference report upon the legislation appropriation bill—adopted. The sundry civil appropriation bill was received from the House and referred. The Senate took up the calendar and considered the House bill recyclifter for the constdered senare took up the calendar and considered the House bili providing for the construction of a fund for the navy and other purposes. The bill was finally recommitted. Ransom, Farley and McMillan were appointed con-ferees on the river and barbor bill. A j jurned.

HOUSE.

The portrait of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, speaker of the first and third Congress, was presented to the flouse and accepted. The House proceeded to vote on the amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendment striking out the clause making an appropriation for the purchase of the Bragg and Polk papers was agreed to. The amendment appropriating \$300,000 for coaling stations on the lathmus of Panams was agreed to. The amendment instructing the Commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Monetary Conference to agree to no adjustment which does not recognize silver coin as a part of the money system of the governments joining in such conference, was rejected and stricken from the bill. The bill finally passed—yeas, 181; nays, 38. Blackburn presented the conference report on the post-office appropriation bill—agreed to. Wells presented the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill—agreed to. It restores the Louisian Commission, but strikes out the appropriation of \$10,000 for the expenses of the Commission. Reagan moved for the conconcurrence in the harbor appropriation bill, and the appointment of a conference committee. Warner raised the point of order that a bill with an amendment would have to be referred to committee of the whole. Reagan then changed his motion to suspend the rules and non-concurr in the amendments. Mr. HOUSE. mittee. Warnerraised the point of order that a bill with an amendment would have to be referred to committee of the whole. Reagan then changed his motion to suspend the rules and non-concur in the amendments. Mr. White introduced a till for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of claims for property injured or destroyed in the late war—referred. A joint resolution was passed for the finiting of 330,000 copies of the agricultural report. Reagan's motion for suspending the rules was no-concurred in. The confesses report on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was agreed to. In Senate amendments to the river and hard ir bill and the appointment of a conference committee were agreed to. In the evening, Cox, on be half of the New York delegation, presented the customary resolutions of regret the death of Fernanda Wood, and condolence for the bereaved family. Eulogies were delivered by Tucker, Hutchens, Lapham, Lounsberry, Covert, Wright and Coffroth. The resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned. SENATE.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.—
Eston, from the committee on foreign relations, recommending the construction of ship canals or railways across the Isthmus. The committee was discharged from the further cansideration of all these subjects. The House bills commemoration of the battle of Saratoga, and others of no special interest, were passed. The following bills were passed: Establishing a life saving station at Louisville, Ky., and to dispose of the Osage indian lands in Kansas. The Japanese indemnity fund (Senate bill) came up as unfinished business. It directs the payment to Japan of the amount of the fund, nominally, \$4,163.234. Morgan moved to amend by adding a bill reported from the committee on foreign relations, providing that the President shall cause to be paid out of the fund as prize money \$248,000 to the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming for services in the destruction of hostile vessels in the straits of Shimonaski, in 1863, and to the officers and crew takendetached from the United States ship Jamestows—In September, 1864. Kirkwood moved to amend further by fixing the total to be paid at \$785,000, the amount without interest received from Japan. The conference report on

the river and harbor bill was agreed to without discussion. Beck reperted from the committee on appropriations with amendments
the sundry civil appropriation bill. At an
evening session a bare quorum was present.
The conference report on the fortifications aprepriation bill was concurred in, and a number of House bills passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

McMahon reported the deficiency bill, be-

HOUSE.

McMabon reported the deficiency bill, being the last of the general appropriation bills. The Senate amendments were concurred in to the agricultural appropriation bill. The amendments increase the amount in the bill \$25,500. The sum of \$15,000 is given for the investigation of the subject of pleuro-pneumonia. A report was made and adopted confirming the right of Ackien to a seat in the contested case from the Third District of Louisians. The regular order was then demanded by Warner—the funding bill. The Speaker declared the regular order to be the apportionment bill. Carlisle raised the question of consideration—the vote stood 95 yeas and 145 nays, and the House refused to consider the apportionment bill. Conger 38 yeas and 145 nays, and the House refused to consider the apportionment bill. Conger demanded the consideration of unfinished business, which the Speaker announced to be the political assessment bill, which commences from the 10th of March, 1880. The House refused to consider it. The funding bill was finally reached. Having been read as passed by the Senate, McMillan moved to concur in the Senate amendments. After a long discussion, Tucker moved to concur in the Senate amendments—lost. A motion was made to reconsider, and then a motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Carried—yeas, 110; nays, 96. Recess till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2. Washington, Wednesday, March 2.—
The Senate took up the civil appropriation bill. In committee of the whole the bill was read and the amendments of the Senate committee acted upon as reached. The amendments were agreed to with few exceptions. An amendment was added authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury at any time to apply the surplus money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be considered proper, to the purchasor redemption of United States bonds, provied ed the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be cancelled. Pendleton offered an amendment to appropriate \$10,000 to enable shall be cancelled. Pendleton offered an amendment to appropriate \$10,000 to enable the President to execute the provisions of the statutes for the promotion of the officiency in the different branches of the civil service—adopted. The bill was finally reported to the senate, as amended, read a third time, and passed. The deficiency appropriation bill was received from the House and referred. The refunding bill was received from the House and signed by the Vice President. Adjourned. by the Vice President. Adjourned.

HOUSE. Tucker demanded the previous question or the motion to concur in Senate amendmen 16 to the funding bill. This, the "Kirk wood amendment," authorizing public sub 16 to the funding bill. This, the "Kirk-wood amendment," authorizing public subscriptions for bonds and notes. There being no quorum present a call of the House was ordered. The deficiency bill—the last of the appropriation bills—was passed. The consideration of the funding bill was resumed. The "Kirkwood amendment" was concurred in—yeas, 146; nays, 19. All the Senate amendments were agreed to, and the bill inally passed. It was signed by the Speaker, and now goes to the President for his action. adjourned.

## Land Within the Arctic Circle.

Independently of material results, Polar exploration presents no unworthy object for scientific investigation-a region of the globe 120,000 square miles in extent never yet entered by man. We have probably reached so far as the exploration of the highest latitudes by bears, killed and eaten by them and her means of ships is concerned, the limits possibility. The extraordinary success which fell to the lot of Hall's expedition teaches only the possibility of encroaching but a little beyond that limit, even under the most avorable circumstances. Often as we went on deck, and cast our eyes over the wastes from which there was no escape, the despairing thought recurred that next year we should have

a man among us believed in the possi-

bilty of discoveries though discover-

ies beyond our utmost hopes lay

immediately before us. A mem-

orable day was the 30th of August,

produce. About midday, as we were leaning on the bulwarks of the ship and scanning the gliding mists, through which the rays of the sun broke over in the north-west, the out-lines of bold rocks, which in a few minutes seemed to grow into a radient Alpine land! At first we all stood transfixed, hardly believing what we saw. Then, carried away by the reality of our good fortune, we burst forth into shouts of joy, "land, land at last!" There was not a sick man on board the Tegetthoff. Every one rushed on deck-to convince himself with his owr eyes that the expedition was not all a failure—there before us lay the prize that could not be snatched ty the happy caprice of our floe had we epitaph: won it, but when we thought of the flo ', drifting without intermission, we felt, with redoubled pain, we were at the mercy of its movements. For thousands of years this land had been buried from the knowledge of men, and now its discovery had fallen into the lap o: a small band, themselves almost lost to the world. There was not a day, there was hardly an hour in which this mysterious land did not henceforth occupy out attention and thoughts. We discussed whether this or that elevation in the gray and misty distance were a mounand number of the icebergs which we had recently fallen in with were now amply explained—they were indisputable witnesses of its great extent and vast glaciation.

On the first of November they touched this frozen land. A land more desolate each crevice presented. The vegetation felt all the more from the extraordinary | de resistance.

character of our position. An indescribable loneliness lay on the land with its snowy mountains, faintly illuminated by the span of twilight on the South and by the light of the moon. If the ice on the shore as it was moved by the ebb and flow of the tide, had not sent forth shrill notes, and had not the wind sighed as it passed over the edges or the rocks, the stillness of death would have lain on the pale and spectral landscape. We hear of the solemn silence of the forest, of the desert, or of a city buried in sleepduring the night; but what is this silence to the silence of a land with its cold glacier mountains losing themselves in snows and mists, which can never beexplored, and the very existence of which had remained unknown from creation.

until this present moment? Mountains thousands of feet in height were climbed, and the soil of the country found to be frozen and hard as iron, wherever it is seen through the snow, the mean temperature of Franz Joset land about 3 degrees Farenheit, "making it highly probable that the frost penetrates to the depth of a thousand feet. When the cold was great we could hear conversations carried on, in the usual tones of voice, distinctly at a distance of several hundred paces. Of all the senses, taste and smell must lose their force and pungency. The evelids freezeeven in calm weather. All articles of dress are made stiff as iron by the cold. Franz Josef land has all the saverity of higher Arctic regions. Enormous glaciers extend from the lofty solitudes of the mountains, which rise in bold conical forms, their covering dazzling whiteness." South-west the mountains attain a height of five thousand fest. In general character the vegetation was the same as that of the Aips at an elevation of ten thousand feet.

## A TRAGIC FATE.

of the Young Huntress of Wayne County, Pa.

Last Sunday's Sun contained an account of the killing, recently, of twoblack bears by Lottie Merrill, a young huntress aged 18 years old. The following account of her death is from the Elmira Gazette:

A fearful tale is told in the Port Jarvis Union of the fate of Lottie Merrill, the young huntress of Wayne county, Pa. According to this account she met a most tragic death on the 8th of February, being attacked in her hut by six body burned with the carcasses of some of them in her cabin. A party of hunters, it is said, at the close of that day found her cabin still burning, and the proofs of the horrible death she had died. It appears that she had been hanting that day, and had killed a fine buck deer, which, after removing the entrails, she had dragged home on the snow. Six hungry bears, drawn by the to return home-without having smell of blood, had followed the trail achieved anything, or at most, with a to her hut, and after devouring the carnatiment of Lapham, Tucker, Robeson, Carnarrative of a long drift on the ice. Not cass of the deer attacked the huntress, killing her and devouring her body. The girl bad evidently made a heroic defense. An examination of the carcasses of the six bears in the cabin showed that she must have killed two 1873. That day brought a surprise such of them before being overpowered. as only the awakening to a new lite cau | The carcass of one bear had fallen against the closed door, and imprisoned them all within the cabin, which took fire and ourned the others to death. In the cabin was found one of the huntand anon, a wall of mist lifting itself up ress' heavy boots with the foot still in it, a bent hunting knife near the bones, and the antlers of the deer she had brought home, which with the carcasses of the bears furnished a complete key to the mystery. Her funeral took place on Wednesday, the 9th. At least 300 people were present at the funeral, and the old preacher, William Budwick, preached the sermon, relating the story of her death and extolling her bravery and virtues to the skies. The remains were buried near her burned cabin, and over her grave was placed a pair of anfrom us. Yet not by our own action, but tlers and a hemlock slab with this rude

> Lottie Merrill lays here she didn't know wot it wuz to be afeered but; she has hed her last tussel with the bars and theyve scooped her she was a good girl and she is now in heaven. It took six big bars to get: away with her. She was only 18: years old.

# A Brave Little Woman.

There is a lady living in a little fourroomed cottage in the environs of Boston whose name is well known to tain, an island, or a glacier. The size literary people, writes a correspondent of Lippincott's. She depends wholly upon her own exertions for the support of herself and children, and does all her own housework, yet her cottage is the focus of the best society in the locality. . October found the party still in sight A gentleman calling there recently was of, but unable to visit the land which lay before it. "The very sight became a torment; it seemed to be as unattainable as before, and if our ship should reach it, it appeared too likely it would be as a wreck on its inhospitable shores." greeted him without the least embarrassment, though she had on a big apron and her sleeves were pinned back could not be found on earth; all this we to her shoulders. She was cutting a saw not, to us it was a Paradise. We pumpkin into strips for pies; and there looked into every rent in the rocks, we sat a venerable gentleman gravely partouched every block, we were ravished ing the strips to the accompaniment of with the varied ferns and outlines which | brilliant conversation. I was asked to guess who this gentleman was, and consisted of a few lichens. We looked after several fruitless attempts was told for traces of reindeer and fox, but our that it was the poet Longfellow. While search was utterly fruitless. There was the pumpkin paring was in process not apparently a single living creature. another distinguished poet called, and From a rocky height we had a view of he also insisted upon being impressed the frozen ocean extending some miles into the service. It was a dreary day beyond the ship. There was something outside, and no one cared to leave the sublime to the imagination in the utter pleasant cottage, so they all stayed to loneliness of a land never before visited, lunch, one of the pies forming the piece